THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."*—JESUS CHRIST.

No. 49 Vol. XXXII. Tuesday, December 6, 1870. Price One Penny.

## PALESTINE AND THE MORMONS.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 758.]

In regard to the proposition for the Mormons to colonize Palestine, that is not according to the designs of the Almighty, so far as we understand them. Jerusalem and Palestine belong to the Jews more particularly, and have been reserved for the place of their regathering. We have no desire to interfere with their work and their destiny, and, for our part, they may commence to colonize that country when they please. But before they regain full, undisputed, secure possession of that land of promise, they will be likely to see many changes and they may pass through many serious difficulties and much tribulation. For the Latter-day Saints to go to colonize Palestine would be to throw themselves right into the jaws of the great Eastern Question, out of the fryingpan into the fire, an enterprise which we are not aware that they are under any necessity to undertake, or that they have any desire to undertake. Palestine is under the rule of Turkey, and although in the Holy Land things political and social may look fair and promising today, yet the Turkish dominions are pretty generally understood to be "a cockpit to fight out the quarrels of the great European powers" in, as has been aptly said, "Whenever an enterprising statesman, in London, Paris, or Vienna, or even Turin or Florence, has wanted an occasion to display his courage and skill, the incomprehensible relations of the Ottoman Porte, and the conduct or complaint of Somebody Pasha, have always been found convenient." The Latter-day Saints may preach the Gospel to the House of Judah and may administer in its ordinances to repentant members of that house, but we are not aware that the Saints are desirous to do the work which the Divine economy has allotted specially to the Jews.

The natural fertility and beauty of the Holy Land have comparatively little to do with the question. There are many fertile and beautiful regions upon this globe. America, north and south, is very largely favored in those particulars. But the Jews lost Palestine in consequence of their transgressions, and it is theirs to receive the remnant of punishment due for those transgressions. We may reasonably conclude that a portion of that punishment will be the difficulties and afflictions incident to the recovery and reclamation of that country, which difficulties Scripture intimates will not be trifling, and they will not be lessen-

ed by the probability if not certainty that the sons of Judah will return to Jerusalem while yet largely unbelieving in Jesus Christ, their Redeemer.

The Lord commenced His Latter-day Church and kingdom on the continent of North America, and declared that that continent was the place for its location, with the central and principal city in Jackson County, Missouri, to which place the Latter-day Saints look as fixedly as the Jews ever did to old Jerusalem. With equal tenacity of faith and purpose do the Saints look forward to the time when they will build up a temple and city to the Lord upon that consecrated spot in the State of Missouri, and other cities and temples in various places upon that continent, as may be found necessary or convenient, or as the Lord may direct. The occidental tendency of various populations is in harmony with the purposes of the Almighty. "Westward the tide of empire flows" has a divine as well as a human meaning. If Palestine is for the Jews, America is for the Saints, and the Lord will bring each of those bodies of His people into their proper respective possessions, with eventually none to molest or make them afraid, in His own way and time, and in spite of the utmost exertions of all those who rise up to oppose the accomplishment of His purposes.

The continent of America is also "a reserved property, an estate in abeyance." It was unknown to the Old World until a few centuries back. Previous to the last quarter of a century, little was known of the great interior of the continent, and much concerning its resources is still unknown, though "many run to and fro, and knowledge is increased" daily concerning it. The inhabitants have scarcely begun to develop the wonderful resources of that highly favored hemisphere. The Lord reserved it to be the theatre of some of the most remarkable and promising events of the latter-days—even the restoration of the everlasting Gospel and the establishment of His Church and kingdom. If there is one country more than another to which the eyes of the liberty loving of all Europe and largely of the whole world are turned, with anxious hope and eager expectation, as the land of promise to them, politically, socially, and materially, that country is the United States of North America. The overflowing vigor and enterprise and intelligence of Europe have long trended westward, and that inclination remains unchecked. Indeed the natural influence of current and future troubles in Europe are and will be to increase and strengthen that inclination and make it more general and more decided. If there is one nation more than another the fundamental principles of whose Government promise and guarantee all desirable facility for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it is that of the United States, and where such enjoyment is not secured in that country to all its citizens it is the fault not of the Government, but of the administrators thereof, who thereby manifest that they have become recreant to their sacred trust, derelict to their sworn duties. The Constitution of the United States is truly excellent, providing for the enactment of laws of the greatest and most beneficent liberality and freedom to all citizens and those who desire to become such. It is doubtful if the kingdom of God could have been established in any other nation, in consequence of the restrictive nature of the laws and customs of other nations and the narrowness of the prejudices of most of their inhabitants, at least of the ruling classes.

America is the appointed place for the Zion of the latter days. On that continent are ample verge and scope enough for the accomplishment of the Lord's wonderful work of establishing His kingdom, and saving from the nations of the Old World those persons who are honest in heart, who desire to flee from the wrath to come, from the judgments which the Almighty has in store for the wicked nations, and who will observe good and wholesome laws. During the turning and overturning incident to the pouring out of those judgments and to the re-establishment of Judah in Palestine, it is meet that a place of safety be provided for those who wish to escape, and that place of refuge is on American soil. In what other country could it be?

Opposition and persecution, so much as the Saints may meet, will try them and prove them, and will moreover bring the wicked perpetrators into greater condemnation, so that the Lord will be acknowledgedly justified in removing them to make place for others who will endeavor to work righteousness. We have not the slightest anticipation that the unconstitutional opposition, official or non-official, which may be inaugurated against the Saints of God will overthrow His kingdom, for it is written that no weapon that is formed against Zion shall prosper.

For many other interesting considerations concerning Zion in America and Jerusalem in Palestine in these latter days, we may refer our respected correspondent and our numerous and intelligent readers to Elder Orson Pratt's elaborate pamphlet entitled, *New Jerusalem; or, the Fulfilment of Modern Prophecy.* J. J.

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## CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LIEUTENANT-GENERAL D. H. WELLS AND GOVERNOR J. W. SHAFFER.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 755.)

The second point in Governor Shaffer's communication which I will notice is wherein he states that

"So far as I have been informed, this is the first instance in which you, or any of your predecessors, in the pretended office which you assume to hold, have recognized the Governor of this Territory to be, as the Organic Act makes him, the Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c. My predecessors have been contemptuously ignored, or boldly defied."

It is scarcely necessary for me to remark to any resident familiar with the history of this Territory that Governor Shaffer's information upon this subject is very defective. That which he styles a "pretended office" I have held by the unanimous voice of the people of the Territory—the office having been created by act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved by the Governor Feb. 5, 1852, and not transported from Illinois, as stated by Governor Shaffer in another part of his letter. Even if it were as he states, can no good thing come from Illinois? Or, is it such a crime to copy after anything emanating from that distinguished State? I may here add, further, that I have never had any predecessor in the office since the organization of the Territory. As to this being the "first instance" in which I have recognized the Governor of this Territory as the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Shaffer is either strangely ignorant or wilfully misrepresents, for during the first eight years after the organization of the Territory His Excellency Brigham Young was the Governor of the Territory, and I presume that no one will dispute that he was recognized as the Commander-in-Chief. During the next four years, while His Excellency Alfred Cumming was Governor of the Territory, and also during the administrations of his successors up to the present time—with the exception of Governor Dawson, who only remained in the Territory about thirty days—I have abundant documentary evidence to show that I recognized them as Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory, and have in return been recognized by them as Lieutenant-General, Commanding Militia of Utah Territory. Besides being recognized as Lieutenant-General by the predecessors of Governor Shaffer, I have in every instance been acknowledged as such in all official correspondence with officers of the regular army, Superintendents of Indian affairs and other "Federal officials" both here and out of the Territory. His Excellency, Governor Shaffer, therefore stands distinguished as the first "Federal officer" who, in reply to a respectful communication, has so far forgotten what is due from a man holding his position as to ignore the common courtesies always extended between gentlemen.

Before ending my reference to this point permit me, if it does not trespass too much on your space, to give you copies of one or two communications which I have received from predecessors of Governor Shaffer—

Executive Department,
Great Salt Lake City,
June 11, 1862.

To Gen. D. H. Wells, Commanding Militia of Utah Territory:

Sir—A requisition has been made upon me this day, by Henry W. Lawrence, Esq., Territorial Marshal for the Territory of Utah, through his Deputies, R. T. Burton, Esq., and Theodore McKean, Esq., for a military force to act as a *posse comitatus* in the service of certain writs issued from the Third Judicial District Court of said Territory, for the arrest of Joseph Morris and others residing in the northern part of Davis County, in said District.

It appears that said Joseph Morris and his associates have organized themselves into an armed force to resist the execution of said writs, and are setting at defiance the law and its officers.

I therefore require you to furnish the said Henry W. Lawrence, Esq., or his Deputies aforesaid, a sufficient military force for the arrest of the offenders, the vindication of juctice and the enforcement of law.

FRANK FULLER,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Executive Department, U.T.,
Great Salt Lake City,
Nov. 26, 1862.

Lieutenant-General D. H. Wells,
Commanding Nauvoo Legion:

Sir—I herewith enclose a communication directed to the Governor of this Territory, from the War Department at Washington, in relation to arms, etc., furnished by the several States, since the 4th of March, 1861. If you have any information on the subject applicable to this Territory, I will be glad if you will report the same to me immediately.

I remain, respectfully yours, etc.,
ST. S. HARDING,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of Utah.

P. S.—You will please return the communication from the War Department with your report. ST. S. H.

As to Governor Shaffer's next paragraph I fail to see the point as stated. As has been the usage in the Territory for years past, and in accordance with the laws thereof, orders were issued for the holding of the regular Fall muster of the Militia of the Territory in their respective districts. These orders were dated August 16, 1870. Some thirty days afterwards Governor Shaffer issued his proclamation, prohibiting the holding of musters, drills, &c. In my communication to him I simply asked him to suspend the operation of that proclamation until the 20th of November, that the Fall musters might be completed—they having already been held in some of the Districts—in order that I might comply with the request of the Department made through the Adjutant-General's Office, for Washington City, asking for the Annual Return of the Militia of Utah Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress (Sec. 1) approved March 2, 1803. How this can be construed into an attempt to "nullify" the laws of Congress escapes my penetration, but, on the contrary, it appears to me that the proclamation of Governor Shaffer is calculated to produce that result. As to there being any conflict between the laws of the Territory and the laws of Congress, that is mere assertion incapable of proof.

As to his allusion respecting what has been said at public meetings, I have to say that public officers, "Federal officials" included, are supposed to be public property so far as their official acts are concerned, and subject to the scrutiny of the people. Every man under our Government has the right to free speech and to express his opinions concerning the action of Government officers—a right, moreover, which is generally indulged in by all parties. I am not aware that President Brigham Young has "denounced the Federal officials of this Territory with bitter vehemence," or that if he has, I am responsible therefor, or that I should be held responsible for the opinion of any other gentleman in re-

gard to the power of Congress to organize a Territorial Government.

I am of the opinion that the people of the Territory, according to the Constitution, have the right to bear arms —that the Legislative Assembly had the right to organize the Militia—that Congress had the right to declare that the general officers should be elected by the people in such manner as the respective Legislatures of the States and Territories may provide by law—that the Governors of the States and Territories are Commanders-in-Chief of the Militia, the same as the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of the United States, with Generals and Admirals under him, commanding—that the military organization of our Territory follows that of the Federal Government more closely, perhaps, than that of any other Territory or State in the Union —and that Governors and Commanders-in-Chief are as much the creatures of law as any other officers, and while they exercise a higher jurisdiction they are as amenable to law as the humblest officer or citizen.

## DEPOSITIONS CONCERNING THE PROVO RAID.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 743.]

(*From the Deseret News, Sept 27.*)

VERNEE HALLIDAY,

On being sworn said, On the night of Sept. 22, 1870, I was at Mr. McDonald's house. I heard a noise in town. I heard, as I supposed, a row near the Co-operative store. I dressed myself, and by this time I heard the soldiers at the front of the house. They commenced swearing, and broke in the windows and doors of the house. They entered the house. It was dark. I supposed there were sixteen soldiers. I stayed upstairs with the women and children, who were very much alarmed. I heard the soldiers say they intended to visit Alderman Sheets' house, also Mayor Smoot's and President Young's, and they appeared to be in a hurry to accomplish all they had designed or planned out. I heard five shots fired, all the windows and doors of the lower story of the house were broken, and they also sacked the lower rooms, throwing the bedclothes out of doors.

RICHARD BRESHERTON

On being sworn said that, About twelve o'clock on the night of Sept. 22, I was waked up by Mr. Halliday, who informed me that the soldiers had made a raid on the town. I immediately woke up two men who were living with me; we went over the street towards McDonald's house, and I saw the soldiers break in the windows and doors of McDonald's and Alderman Sheets' houses. I heard them say they would pull down Sheets' house and hang him, and then would go to Mayor Smoot's and President Young's houses. Upon breaking the windows of Alderman Sheets' house a shot was fired in the direction of Mayor Smoot's, and the soldiers retired and went down west. I found that the Co-operative shoe shop had been broken open, and the window and door were smashed in.

WILLIAM BIRD

On being sworn said that, On the 22nd, while coming down from Mr. Bachman's, I heard music at J. W. Cunningham's house. I went over and heard them singing and playing music. After a while one soldier, whom they call Haws, came on and said that he had been hurt; the soldiers went upstairs and got their guns. There were about fifteen or sixteen guns. They went down the street and brought up Alderman Miller to Cunningham's house; they then went back and took him back. One soldier came back and said they had strung up Alderman Miller by the heels under the shed. I went down the street for the purpose of letting him down if possible, and the soldiers arrested me and took me with them. They gave me Alderman Miller's album. I saw them break in the Co-operative shoe shop. When at the meeting house I slipped under the fence and got away. I went down Centre-street and met Mr. Harrison and others near the Third Ward schoolhouse.

Myself and A. Penrod went over towards Cunningham's, when the soldiers shot two shots at, but missed me about half a foot; I lay down. The soldiers then started up the street towards Camp. They arrested me at Bachman's store. I met Ezra Oakley and a soldier going east, near McAuslins—he was not a prisoner, but was walking along with the soldier. I afterwards met Mr. Gray and A. Penrod. Penrod and myself went into Dr. Roberts' store. Mr. Gray went up east. There were about fifteen soldiers in the crowd that took me; they had bayonets on their guns, and one of them punched me in the back with a bayonet, saying I did not walk fast enough. I saw Ezra Oakley about three-fourths of an hour after. I saw him with the soldiers at the Third Ward school house. I saw him at Cunningham's after the soldiers had gone. E. Oakley was at Cunningham's from about seven o'clock to eleven o'clock; he drank beer with the soldiers, and was with them about all the time. There seemed to be two of the number who took charge of the crowd that had me in custody, and directed the movements.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM

On being sworn said, Several days previous to this difficulty some of the soldiers came to my house, and one of them, called Jack Minkey, said they wanted to have a party in Provo, and to engage thirty suppers; they tried to hire Cluff's Hall and Bullock's house, but did not succeed; they wanted me to hire Alderman Miller's Hall, and said that they could hire. I saw Alderman Miller, but his terms were more than they would give. I told them that they could not get the hall; they engaged the supper at my house on the night of the affray. While at the supper table a crowd of soldiers came in with their guns and bayonets and ran upstairs; afterwards I was called out and found that some fifteen soldiers had Alderman Miller in custody, and wanted to prove by me that Miller had rented the hall and afterwards refused. I denied his having done so. They then took Alderman Miller away home again. I told them at this time they must not do this or they would repent it. There were three parties of soldiers, twelve or fifteen in one, and another party of about fifteen who had guns and pistols with them, and some of the third crowd had guns. The man who appeared to be the leader was a sergeant named McMannaman, I think. I talked truly saucy to them. After they came back from the affray they swore and threatened considerably and started off to camp. I never heard any threats by any of the soldiers prior to this time. I do not know where the soldiers got their whisky; they took two kegs of beer from the beer wagon. My boy knows where they got the whisky. The soldiers who had guns came about half past nine o'clock. The most of them had pistols. There were about forty or fifty soldiers in all. The first crowd was peaceful until the second crowd came. I apprehended danger at this time, but having spoken to Mr. John in the morning, requesting that some policemen be around, I thought all would be right. After they left with Alderman Miller, I heard several shots fired and a good deal of shouting and holloaing. They fired some shots near my house about one o'clock in the morning. Henry or Jack Minkey, a drummer, had considerable to say at the time they had Alderman Miller in custody. I would recognize the leader of the crowd. Mr. Minkey engaged the supper. They did not rent my house for a dance, but did dance while the music was playing. The Smith boys played for them while the supper was being got ready.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON

On being sworn said that, On the evening that the riot occurred I was at J. M. Cunningham's house. About eight o'clock a party of soldiers came for supper, about fifteen of them. Soon afterwards I was invited to go up to the room, where they were assembled; they had three or four musicians, who played three or four tunes. A song was called for. A soldier sang some songs. Mr. F. Bee sang some songs on being called for. Afterwards they proposed a cotillion, which was danced. I went down into the lower room. I then went home and came back; I went upstairs and found a keg of beer was being drawn by a soldier. There

seemed to be a little confusion; a soldier, whose name I heard was Haws, came in and said Sergeant Waite had been cut up by the Mormons. Mr. Morris, the man that carries the mail between Camp Rawlins and this city, R. Roberts, and myself tried to convince this party that nothing of the kind had transpired or we would have heard of it. I went into the lower room, and my little girl came to me and said the soldiers had Alderman Miller and were going to hang him. I went out to see where he was and what was going on. I saw a little group down the street, below the hotel. I went to that party and was asked to give the countersign; I told them I had none. I went on and they presented a gun to my breast and said I was a prisoner. I said I wanted to speak to Jack Minkey; they held up the gun and I asked what they were doing with Alderman Miller (there were five of them), and what occasion they had for having him. Minkey said that I told them Alderman Miller said they could have his hall for fifteen dollars. I told him they must be mistaken, as I had no such conversation. I asked if they were doing this by authority of their officers, and they said they were running this shebang themselves. I asked who was the leader; they said "Capt. McMahon." They said I could go back, and they started with Alderman Miller, and said I could not go with them. After they had got out of sight I heard a good deal of holloaing and shooting, and heard them say, "Kill the G—d d——d son of a b—h." In about five minutes the noise ceased and I didn't know where they had gone. As I returned to Captain Cunningham's two soldiers hailed me; they had guns and demanded the countersign; I said I had none, and was an American citizen, and did not want to be stopped. I passed up the street, crossed the race on the log, got to the house and found Abraham Durfee. I told him that from the noise I had heard that Alderman Miller was probably injured and left in the street, and asked him to go with me. We went around the block. As I passed the Alderman's house I saw some person among the corn shocks and called to him; it was Alderman Miller. We had a little talk and found he was all right. We went to Captain Cunningham's and loaded a shot gun. Cunningham and myself went out and were hailed again and the countersign demanded. We went back to the house. I afterwards took the gun and started for home. I found a policeman on the corner of Carter's block, and stayed talking to him of what had taken place, and remarked that I thought some of the soldiers were in the back yard of Cunningham's. At this time the soldiers ran a wagon across the ditch, which afterwards proved to be the beer wagon, and they went away. I think that one load of beer had been sold to them before this time, as they used it freely—the Philadelphia wagon; but the other man did not sell any beer. I did not hear any of the soldiers say they were going to have any fuss or run the town at that time or any other previous time. I could not recognize any of the soldiers except Minkey. One party of about eight that came had their guns with them. I think some of them came on foot. There would be about twenty-five or thirty in the house at one time, but think there were more out in the street.

[A number of other depositions were also taken, in substance much like the foregoing.]

## JUDICIAL USURPATIONS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Republican officials have undertaken to subjugate the Democratic Territories through a new process. Failing to attain a supremacy through the people, they have resorted to judicial decisions. Utah and Idaho are the latest instances.

It has been decided by Judge Lewis, of the Third Judicial District of Idaho, that there is no such thing as a Territorial District Court; that the District Court is a United States Court; that the District Attorneys, elected by the people of the various districts since

the organization of the Territory, are not the proper officers to appear on behalf of the people; but that the United States Attorney for the Territory is the only officer who can appear for the prosecution in all cases. The decision ousts J. C. Henly, Major Foote, and S. S. Fenn from their respective positions, and vests United States Attorney Heuston with the sole authority to prosecute in the name of the people throughout the Territory.

In this decision Judge Lewis has followed the late decision of a Utah Judge, who resorted to this usurpation to subjugate the Mormon authorities.

It is generally conceded that at the time Nevada was under a Territorial government, its bar was unsurpassed by any in the nation for learning and ability; but such a doctrine was never thought of. It is something new in jurisprudence — an innovation — a usurpation which never would have been tolerated in the days when judges administered the law, and not their own partisan prejudices.

A little over one year ago the carpet-bag Judge of this same district in Idaho, to attain his object, ruled that there was no such a thing as a United States Court in the Territory, but that the court was exclusively a Territorial court. Now it is just the reverse. This court has always been considered in all Territories both a United States court and a Territorial court, according to the character of the cases brought before it. If the latest decision is good, then it naturally follows that not only the District Attorney's offices are vacant, but the United States Marshal supersedes the Sheriff as the executive officer of the court. It also raises the serious question—by what authority the persons are held in the Territorial Prison who have been convicted under indictments signed by the District Attorneys. If the decision is logically extended, it will open the prison doors and let out every convict now in confinement.—*Elko (Nevada) Independent.*

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# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*TUESDAY, DECEMBER* 6, 1870.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—If the following is true, then the waning of the popularity of President Grant and the Republican party is not undeserved —"Washington, Nov. 1. The President informed Gen. Cullom, a member from Illinois, that he intended to appoint as successor to Shaffer, Governor of Utah, a man who would pursue the same line of policy as that already inaugurated."

It is also stated in some of the newspaper correspondence from Washington, concerning Gov. Vaughan, that "although a gentleman of education, it is thought here that he is entirely too young and inexperienced in public affairs to fill such a position with its attendant complications, and, on the question of polygamy, by no means a match for Brigham Young."

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THOSE RAILROAD ROBBERS.—The *Deseret News* states that Heber P. Kimball, J. Quincy Knowlton, and Riley Judd, Nov. 9, captured two men, supposed to be concerned in the recent robbery of the railroad train in Nevada, Knowlton having a chase of several miles after one, who threw away, near E.

T. City, some saddle bags, which were subsequently found and which contained gold and silver coin, gold dust, and greenbacks. These two men were supposed to be Harvey and Haff, although the one thought to be Harvey said his name was Leander Morton, and the one thought to be Haff said his name was Baker. The next day Messrs. Kimball, Knowlton, and Judd met a man near the Point of the Mountain west of Salt Lake City, whom they supposed was another of the robbers, and he was subsequently arrested by the police at Salt Lake City. He gave the name of F. B. Barnes. Messrs. Kimball, Knowlton, and Judd arrested a man, supposed to be the remaining of the four robbers, at Stockton, Nov. 10. The two prisoners first caught (and probably the others subsequently) were taken by officers William Hyde, Charles Crow, and Adam Paul to Elko, Nevada, where they were met by the county sheriff and his deputies, who received the prisoners, and treated the Salt Lake officers with marked courtesy. The next thing one may expect is to hear of U. S. Chief Justice McKean charging the grand jury to indict Messrs. Kimball, Knowlton, and Judd and the Salt Lake police officers concerned for daring to arrest highway robbers.

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AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne (Australia) *Age* of Oct. 10, gives an account of a meeting held by Elder Robert Beauchamp at the house of brother Cant, Carlton, Melbourne, the day previous. After speaking of the success of brother Beauchamp in New Zealand, the *Age* says, "At Wellington he got very bad treatment, being hooted and pelted with brickbats when he appeared in public. At last he shook the dust off his feet and came to Melbourne, where he is now domiciled with brother Cant. This latter individual has been for some months past a very energetic worker for the faith in his neighborhood, and Mormon meetings have been regularly held at his house. Large audiences were attracted by his expoundings, but he announced that" Elder Beauchamp was coming, and thus much curiosity was excited. From the report of the *Age* it appears that some of the Melbourne people were taking great interest in Mormonism, and a discussion was likely between Elder Beauchamp and another gentleman. We trust that Elder Beauchamp will continue to be prospered in his labors in the "fifth quarter" of the globe.

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THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Elder H. H. Cluff wrote to the *Deseret News* from Laie, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Oct. 1. The hot season was past. Drouth, more severe than usual, had damaged the cane crops considerably, but refreshing showers had prepared the soil for planting. Emigrants, intending to settle at Laie, were continually arriving. The population of the islands, constantly decreasing since the introduction of "Christianity and civilization," is now between fifty and sixty thousand. Foreigners own much of the lands, who hire the use of them to the natives. Elder Cluff says—

A benefit possessed by native members of the Church, who settle here, is in receiving sufficient land to produce kalo and vegetables, free of taxation, and, as the business of the plantation increases, the young and able work hands find ready employment, while the females are employed to divest the cane of its foliage, thereby earning means to make themselves comfortable. They also have free access to the fisheries, game, and timber. A meeting house has been erected, which will soon be too small to accommodate the Saints here. During laboring days the natives are instructed in regard to the most advantageous course to pursue in labor and economy, and, on the Sabbath,

suitable teachings and counsel are given which, if observed, will redeem this people from the vices into which they have fallen. Already the effects of the true Gospel are manifest, for we can show, by statistics, a greater increase by births, according to the population, than in any other district.

Elder Cluff, writing Oct. 10, says a Conference was held at Laie, Oct. 6, 7, and 9, when the following statistics of members of the Church in the Hawaiian Mission were reported—

The Island of Hawaii has 155; Maui, Matokai, and Lanai 333; Kauai 470; and Laie 269—making a total of 1,227 members. During and just previous to the Conference, upwards of thirty baptisms took place.

As another evidence of the prosperity of the work on those Islands, Elder Cluff says—

Finding the present meeting-house to be entirely too small to accommodate the Saints, on occasions of holding Conferences, brother J. W. H. Kou started a subscription list to raise means sufficient to enlarge the house, which we hope will be accomplished by our next April Conference.

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REPORTS OF CONFERENCES.—It is desirable to have the reports of Conferences and other public meetings published in the STAR as early as possible after the time of holding them. We are willing to do all we can to realize that desire, and in order that it may be realized we will say that if the report of a Conference held on a Sunday reaches us by the next (Monday) morning's early post, and the report is not too lengthy but concise, it shall appear in the STAR that we print on the next day (Tuesday). If the report reaches us later in the week in which the Conference is held, or by the early post on the Monday morning of the following week, the report shall be published in the STAR that we print on the Tuesday of the week succeeding that in which the Conference is held. This is the best promise that we can make and keep in this connection, and we hope that Presidents and Clerks of Conferences will be good enough to bear it in mind at the time of holding their Conferences.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 8, 1870.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother — Rumor says the "ring" have already requested Governor Vaughan's removal, because he is not mean enough to suit them. We are waiting for time to develop things.

Your family are well, so far as I know, and the health of the people is generally good. President B. Young is expected to start South in a few days. Our Conference passed off well, and we have had a two days' meeting in the city since and a general good time. So you see, if our enemies do rage, we still worship God and the kingdom still grows.

My father joins me in love to you all and to all the Saints who may inquire for us in that land, especially to yourself, sister Eldredge, brothers Jaques, Carlson, and Grix, and the rest in the Office.

Your brother truly,

S. B. YOUNG.

### ENGLAND.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1870.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—I am well in body and spirit, and striving in my weak way to help roll on the great work in which we are engaged. If I know my heart, I desire to magnify my high and holy calling, to do all that lies in my power to forward the cause of truth, that righteousness may cover the earth, that the will of God may be done on earth as it is in heaven. That this

might be accomplished, I left my loved mountain home and all that was near and dear unto me by the ties of nature, to travel in a strange land, without purse or scrip, to preach the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation, to all that believe in their heart that Jesus is the Christ, for if they believe in their heart they will believe unto righteousness, they will repent of their sins, be born of the water and of the Spirit, and then go on unto perfection.

I am sorry to say that there are but few in these parts who believe in their hearts that Jesus is the Christ. They draw near unto him with their lips, but their hearts are far from him. They say that they love him, but by their works they deny him. They have more love for filthy lucre than for the Gospel of Christ. Oh, the blindness of the children of men! They do not know truth from error, light from darkness, good from evil. They have eyes but see not, ears but hear not, and hearts but do not understand. Therefore they do not know what is for their own interest—if they did, they would keep the commandments of God, they would not cry, "Lord, Lord," and never do what He has commanded.

If all the Saints understood what is for their best good, they would all strive to fulfil the covenants which they have made, they would not be indifferent to the commandments of God and the voice of His servants, they would gladly try to live up to their privileges, that they might be sure of obtaining the many great blessings which are promised to the faithful. They would read the revelations which the Lord has given to His people, and put them in practice, that they might receive the blessings for doing so. They would pay their tithing and keep all other commandments of the Lord, that are given for their observance. Those who will not try to keep the commandments of the Lord can not in reality be Saints, though they may have the name of Saints.

I find it often to be the case that the poor widows and the poorest, so far as this world's goods are concerned, of the Saints, are the ones who are the most willing to do all they can for the building up of the kingdom of God—they pay the most tithing, and they will receive the blessings, for their names will appear in conspicuous characters when the Lamb's Book of Life is opened and we are rewarded according to our works. When men stand up and declare that they know that Mormonism is true, if they are honest men their acts will correspond with their testimony, and they will put their hands to the wheel and do all they can to help to roll on the work of God.

Ever praying God to bless you and yours and all the faithful, I remain your humble brother,

GEO. O. NOBLE.

## UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to Nov. 12—

The trial of the Provo raiders was in process at Camp Rawlings.

The U. C. R. R. Company had erected a new ticket office at Ogden.

Gov. Vaughan had issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving—Nov. 24.

A nine year old son of brother Wm. Barton, 20th Ward, strayed away from Kaysville.

Mr. James Allen, of Draperville, had his left arm broken by a kick from a mule Nov. 10.

The *News* enlarges upon the advantages of co-operative herds for cows, oxen, sheep, and other stock.

The *News* thinks a co-operative company might be formed to manufacture sugar from grapes and potatoes.

Elder Lorenzo Snow and a number of leading men of Brigham City had gone on a preaching tour in the adjacent settlements.

The *News* complains of nepotism in "what is now claimed to be a U. S. Court" in Utah. Nepotism is a rotten thing in any public business.

Offices of the Deseret Telegraph had been opened at Dry Creek (Neff's station), Salt Lake County, and Pleasant Grove and Lehi, Utah County.

The *News* boasts of the home-made article of boots and shoes being "as good, both in point of elegance and substantiality, as is done anywhere."

Signor Sangiovanni and Professor Bosco started on an exhibiting tour north, the Museum having been drawn upon to aid their entertainments.

Brother G. D. Keaton, Secretary of the Sixth Ward Co-operative Store, reported that the last dividend declared was ten per cent. for six months.

A Conference was held at St. George Nov. 4, 5, 6 and 7. The local authorities, with few exceptions, were re-elected. The audiences were large. Had a good time.

William Paul, a young man in the 20th Ward, was thrown to the ground and severely bruised, and his shoulder was dislocated, by the tipping over of a wagon he was driving.

A telegram from D. M. Smith to Elder Albert Carrington, stated that Reuben, son of widow Harriet Rock, aged 21 years, was killed by the falling of a tree in Battle Creek Cañon Nov. 11.

Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith, D. H. Wells, and Joseph Young, and Elders Geo. Q. Cannon and Andrew Smith held a meeting at Farmington, Nov. 3, to a full and attentive congregation.

Brother Phineas W. Cook wrote from Swan Creek, Rich County, of the accidental death of a four and a half year old son of William and Harriet B. Teeples, through the falling of a log from a house, Oct. 27.

In the case of Eldredge and Clawson *versus* the U. P. R. R. Company for goods destroyed in transit, a verdict was returned of $19,000 for the plaintiffs, being first cost, and ten per cent. added. New trial moved for by the defence.

Presidents B. Young, G. A. Smith, and D. H. Wells, Elders John Taylor, Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young, jun., Jos. F. Smith, and A. Carrington and a number of others, went to Ogden by special train, Nov. 12, to attend a two days' meeting there.

Mr. Wm. Ridd, of Salt Lake City, while at work at the Provo Co-operative factory, was seriously injured through his right hand being caught in the feed rollers of the planing mill. The skin and flesh of his arm, half way to the elbow, was mostly torn off by the machinery.

Junius wrote from Fillmore Nov. 1, that a two days' Conference had been held there, and a good time was enjoyed. The co-operative sheep-herd had paid (that's the good word) a dividend of 37½ per cent., the mercantile institution 35 to 40 per cent., and the stock herd 40 to 50 per cent.

Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith, and D. H. Wells, of the First Presidency, Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young, jun., Joseph F. Smith and Albert Carrington, of the Twelve Apostles, and Elders John Squires, A. Milton Musser, Thos. Taylor and H. J. Faust attended meetings at Tooele City on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 5 and 6. The elegant stone meeting house was filled by the people of that place, Grantsville and surrounding settlements.

Mr. D. W. Parkhurst, the Salt Lake and Truckee lumber merchant, had commenced, in connection with his lumber yard at Salt Lake City, the manufacture of doors, sash, window and door frames, cornices, mouldings, etc. It was his intention to import the lumber in the rough from Truckee and employ

Utah artizans and machinery to manufacture the above articles. Common Truckee lumber was to be reduced to thirty dollars per thousand feet the coming winter, and possibly to twenty-five next spring. He also dealt on the trade system, taking the produce of the country.

Rabbi Sneersohn, from the Holy Land, lectured in the Tabernacle, Nov. 11. "He said there were about 3,200 Jewish families now in Jerusalem, who were principally from Spain, Portugal, Germany and Poland. They are strict adherents of the law of Moses, admitting no innovations. A number of the men have several wives each, as it is not forbidden in the law of Moses for a man to have as many as he can support. The speaker dwelt for some time upon the fruitfulness of the soil and the spacious nature of many of the buildings throughout the land, yet the orchards and habitations are not owned by Jews but by strangers. The Rabbi concluded by expressing his firm hope and belief that the time would come when Israel would inherit their own country and the smile and glory of God would yet rest upon it."

A man dressed in the uniform of a U. S. soldier, stopped John A. Rehnstrom, a short distance east of President Young's office, as he was wheeling home some potatoes in a barrow, after dark, Nov. 11. The soldier took a small derringer from his pocket and commenced feeling in the barrow to see what was in it, at the same time telling brother Rehnstrom that if he said a cross word his brains would be blown out. Brother Rehnstrom mildly remonstrated with him, when he became more peaceably disposed, and stated that it would be advisable for people not to come out after dark in the city, as it was the intention of the cavalry now stationed at Camp Douglas to come down and clean out the place. He said he belonged to the cavalry himself, and that he intended to be one of the party who would make the raid.

The Deseret Parent Society for the Cultivation and Improvement of Stock, Bees, Fish, etc., had been organized, Wilford Woodruff President, A. M. Musser Secretary. Committees had been appointed as follows—On *Horses*—H. J. Faust, Peter Nebeker, Heber P. Kimball, Joseph A. Young and Wm. Thorne. *Horned Cattle*—Briant Stringham, W. C. Rydalch, John Pack, sen., Wm. Jennings and Lorenzo D. Young. *Sheep*—Chas. Crismon, sen., Christopher Layton, Joseph Harker, J. H. Picknell and Thos. King. *Bees*—S. H. Putnam, Moses Thurston, Phineas H. Young, B. H. Young and Wm. D. Roberts. *Fish*—A. Milton Musser, A. P. Rockwood, Robert T. Burton, Brower Pettit and Reuben Miller. *Swine and Fowls*—Paul A. Schettler, Geo. Naylor, Chas. R. Savage, G. Hoggan and Wm. D. Roberts. William D. Roberts was chosen delegate of the society to represent it at the approaching Bee Convention, which is to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in December. A. Milton Musser was appointed to organize Fish Committees in the various counties. Italian bees were highly recommended, they being wonderfully unscrupulous thieves and extraordinarily industrious, a union of remarkable qualities seldom seen and not very desirable among human people. Hives of Italians $20 to $25 each.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to Nov. 11—

The Indians prophesied a hard winter.

The *Herald* says the "ring" is "quiet, because demoralized."

Kaysville was sending a fine quality of brick to Salt Lake City.

Captain Croxall's brass band serenaded Governor Vaughan Nov. 1.

New switches were being constructed at the depot of the U. C. R. R.

Imperfect census returns were complained of at Salt Lake as elsewhere.

Fine Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenbergs, and other apples came from the orchard of Mrs. Benson, Logan.

The dam of the Tooele Woollen Factory was swept away Nov. 6. Another was to be put in higher up the stream.

Brother Robert Carter had contracted temporarily a limping gait, as a U. S. officer's dog had taken an unwarrantable fancy to his leg.

Bishop W. Budge having removed to Bear Lake, Bishop Maughan had appointed M. D. Hammond to succeed him as Bishop of Providence.

Gen. De Trobriand was to start Oct. 23 for France, expecting to return to Salt Lake by May 1, accompanied by a portion at least of his family.

Col. David E. Buel, of Nevada, was putting up for J. C. Bateman & Co. very extensive smelting works at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Cañon.

The *Herald* man says he was petrified to learn that some Mormons had actually been impanneled on a petit jury, but they were challenged off again.

Captain J. E. Tourtellotte had been relieved from duty as superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah, to make way for one of Grant's religious appointees.

Mr. Robert Edwards, of Heber City, Wasatch County, had invented a "self-sustaining carding and spinning machine," for wool or cotton. Patent applied for.

Hugh White's Southern stage line had contracted to bring the bullion from the Pioche and Meadow Valley mines to Salt Lake, amounting to about 20,000 lbs. monthly.

Of sixty persons summoned for jurymen at Salt Lake City, four were Mormons. These were peremptorily challenged, and twelve Gentiles were packed to try Jeter Clinton *et al.*

Col. John Sharp had men at Evanston to build a round-house for the U. P. R. R., but he had returned to the city for thirty more men to build a blacksmith shop also, to be put up this fall, weather permitting. Next spring a machine shop is to be added.

One half the roof of the residence of Mr. H. N. Chlarsson, 10th Ward, was lifted by the wind and carried half a block Nov. 8. Mr. C. went on the remaining half to secure it, and was gently lifted off the roof to the ground, head up, by the same officious wind. Part of the gable of the house also fell. Nobody injured.

The *Herald* wants to know how it is that lawyers plead first against the Territorial laws, and then in favor of them, and with equal unction. Simply because lawyers plead for the grand cash. Money makes the lawyers advocate this side or that side or any other side. Where the filthy lucre is discovered is the handsomest side to them.

The *Herald* "rises to an explanation" concerning appealing for leniency for Offley—the friends of Offley interceded in his behalf, he made an ample apology himself, and it was believed that he had suffered severely in loss of position and reputation. Messrs. Sloan and Caine addressed a communication to that effect to the prosecuting attorney, asking him to so represent matters to the court. The prisoner plead guilty without trial.

The "third part of the *Herald*" had been perambulating at Bear Lake, and he was so enraptured with the resources of that valley for settlement that he wondered why lots more of the Salt Lake people didn't go there and take up farms. A large number of Bear Lakers went as far as Ogden on their way to be naturalized, but when they heard that *no Mormons need apply* they returned home. The "third part" also described an unsuccessful attempt of "Saxey" to catch the Bear Lake Monster. "Saxey" did catch a No. 12 old boot and "like" to have caught brother Preston Thomas.

The following are from the *Ogden Junction* to Nov. 9—

Mr. Warren Childs had built a hall for balls and other public assemblies over the 1st and 3rd Ward Store.

The small-pox had broken out at Plain City. Eleven cases were reported. Quarantine and other regulations had been established.

A co-operative butcher's shop was opened in the Second District. "Good meat at reasonable prices, without trying to make exorbitant profits."

Mr. John Douglass, of West Weber, raised this season squashes weighing 92 to 100 lbs., and pears weighing 1 lb. 2½ oz. Joseph Skeen, of Plain City, boasted of a squash 112½ lbs.

Bishop A. P. Nichols, of Brigham City, arrived in Ogden from the States Oct. 30, his father and mother, who were over 80 years old, accompanying him from Canada home. The Bishop was everywhere well received on his travels, and returned in good health and buoyant spirits.

W. F. Fisher wrote from Richmond, Cache County, that all was peace and union there, refreshing rains had ended the long drouth, the farmers were busy plowing and putting in fall grain. Brother Fisher says, "We are starting to build several large school houses in anticipation of accommodating our numerous 'rising generation.'"

The last day (Oct. 30) of the two days' meeting at Salt Lake City the congregation was addressed by Presidents B. Young and Geo. A. Smith and Elders Orson Pratt, Joseph F. Smith, and A. Carrington. Subjects—the present dispensation, seeking the interests of the kingdom, doing the will of God, observing the Word of Wisdom, etc.

The Female Relief Society's Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Weber County (what a mouthful of a name!) started business Nov. 22, 1869, capital stock $697, since increased to $1200. Handsome premises built by donation, opposite the Tithing office. Home manufactured goods largely introduced. Business conducted by Mrs. Harriet Brown and Miss Rose Canfield. Many hats been made from straw grown in the county, but the grasshoppers had spoiled the rye straw crop. A dividend of 20 per cent. was declared Nov. 1, leaving a good margin for contingencies. Unanimously agreed to add dividends to capital stock. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year—*President*—Mrs. Sarah Herrick. *Vice-President*—Mrs. Ella Woodmansee. *Board of Directors*—Mrs. Nancy Farr, Mrs. Lucretia Farr, Mrs. Mary A. Spires, Mrs. Martha Bingham and Mrs. Harriet Brown. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Miss Rose Canfield. Shares in the institution, five dollars each, in cash, grain, or any other product available in the business.

## SCRAPS OF NEWS.

THE OLD WORLD.—The past week has been a week of sorties and fighting before Paris, the bloodiest since the investment of the city.——Trapeze accidents prevail.——The wife and the "mistress" of a Londoner, deceased, each in a cab, had a race along the street to see which should be "first mourner."——Paris was recently "put on rations of gas." Which kind of gas? Of one kind short rations are best.——The irrepressible Geo. Francis Train started for Tours to organize a battalion and "brought up" in the Lyons bastille—the great unappreciated. Subsequently he escaped to London.——Liverpool continues to have more deaths than births.

THE NEW WORLD.—The steamship "Manhattan" arrived at New York Dec. 2.——Aurora Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, 36 miles long and over 5 broad, and inhabited, has entirely disappeared.——Susan B. Anthony says marriage is a fearful thing. So she intends to remain fearfully and wonderfully maid.——The death of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands is announced.——Mrs. H. B. Stowe says "the world is returning to its second childhood and running mad for stories."——The German steamers carry the German mails again from New York.——The Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is estimated at 30, "large enough for all honest purposes, but just there's the rub—it will not be large enough for dishonest enterprises or doubtful jobs."——Some of the papers charitably think that Grant wanted to do right, but that Cox did right.——The Chicago "Tribune" calls out boldly for a new party.——Senator Drake believes that Senator Schurz nurtures the daring thought of marching the entire mass of the Republican Germans of the United States over to the Democracy to secure a Democratic President in 1872.